Macon, Ga., News
January 17, 1939

Funds and Inmates Lacking at School

Building for Delinquent Negro Girls Finished but Vacant for Months

Lack of funds and lack of inmates are still preventing operation of the State School for Delinquent Negro Girls in Bibb county, it was learned here today.

The building was completed on the outskirts of Macon near the Herbert Smart airport more than 20 months ago through the co-operation of the Georgia State Federation of Colored Women's clubs with the federal government. It was turned over to the state more than a year ago.

Until the state could absorb it in its regular budget, Gov. Ed Rivers asked the Macon Chamber of Commerce to "find some means of opening the new institution and conducting it."

Expenses Involved

Several items of expenses are involved in getting the institution started. The means for doing this have not been found.

These expenses, Lee S Trimble, executive vice president of the chamber of commerce, found would run into several thousand dollars the first year. They would involve furnishing the building, hiring a man and his wife trained in handling delinquent cases and a janitor or man of all work.

"We have found no way of raising that sum to be donated to a state institution," his report shows. "There seems no way that we can tie in a project interest with some organization, as such would necessarily want to run it as their own undertaking and receive credit therefor. States ownership prevents that.

Courts Not Interested

"If we had the money necessary, then would come the problem of securing inmates. The courts of Bibb and other counties are not interested because they can use all of the girls sentenced to terms for delinquency to do house work in the various public buildings and institutions.

"With these eliminated, inmates would have to come from the rural counties where girls are sentenced to jail. In order to get funds with which to operate these counties should pay a sum somewhat smaller than it requires to maintain these girls in their own jails, and to induce this action, it is necessary to personally approach the court officials in each county. We have been able to find no one who could or would do this."

EDITORIAL

Macon, Ga., News
January 19, 1939

Case of the Delinquents

One of the immediate problems in this and of mingled problems and opportunities concerns reducing juvenile delinquency, and especially Negro delinquency.

Recognizing this, the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Club, co-operating with federal agencies, helped to build a school for delinquent Negro girls. The building was turned over to the state more than a year ago.

Since that time there has been no inmate, no manager, no money to start operation even on a small scale.

The need is present. The idea of the home is good. It attacks one of the urgent and fundamental problems which must be solved somehow.

But there is no money. There is no impetus, and apparently there is almost no interest to set up the home as a functioning enterprise.

The first thing necessary to opening of the institution as a going concern would be furniture, and the services of at least three persons—a man and his wife trained in handling delinquent cases, and a janitor. Inmates, when inmates arrived, could do the housework.

First year's operation obviously would cost several thousand dollars. There is no state appropriation for the purpose. Because the building now is state-owned, efforts of the Macon Chamber of Commerce to secure sponsorship of the home by some organization have failed.

There is another unanswered question blocking operation of the home. How can inmates be obtained?

Courts of the city counties like Bibb use all their delinquent girl convicts to do housework in the public buildings. They would be unwilling to release them to a home for delinquents. In a letter addressed to the president of the federation of Negro women's clubs, Lee S. Trimble, manager of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, suggested that it might be possible to obtain inmates sentenced in country counties.

If the home could be authorized legally to accept such cases at a cost to the convicting counties slightly less than the jail-board cost to those counties, it might be possible to get inmates for the home. But that would take personal conferences with court officials in many country counties. And there is no one to hold such conferences.

The whole thing is haywire. The state has a building given it for operation of a home for delinquent Negro girls. Perhaps officials of the state were not interviewed on the subject before the federation undertook to build the home. Evidently planning was not properly co-ordinated with existing facts.

Frankly, the delinquents would be no better off in the home than in public buildings doing housework unless the home is to be operated scientifically as an institution of rehabilitation. And to operate it as such would take more money than a mere couple of thousand dollars a year. Managers of the institution should be of unquestioned skill and scientifically specialized training. They are in position to do as much harm as good otherwise—or to make no impression at all on cases committed to their care.

Until the state government accepts the institution, rather than just the empty building, and until it is given a working function in the system of public welfare agencies, there appears to be little chance for performance of any service.

The home would come in a category somewhat between that of an eleemosynary institution and a penal institution. The News believes it could be made to function in a manner constructive to the state. But until it has the wholehearted acceptance of the state administration it won't do any more good than a barn standing there on the outskirts of the city.

Political administrations in Georgia don't pay much attention to Negro welfare. That is one reason why the Negro population has had no more legislative advantages than it has had. And that, in turn, is one reason why the white population is as poor as it is.

Reason for years of political neglect of the Negro in Georgia obviously is that the Negro vote means nothing here. And there we get back to the need for abolition of the poll tax. Georgia Democrats long ago drove the comparatively few voting Negroes into the Republican party because of the white primary rule.

But that is digression.

Under present circumstances, the only way the state can be made to take an active interest in the Negro home for delinquents is for some groups of white voters to take an interest in seeing that the institution is put into operation as soon as possible.

This is not a propitious time to undertake new expenditures, but it certainly would do no harm for some existing agency, federal or state, to survey the Negro delinqeuncy problem in its various aspects relating to operation of the home.

How much would operation of the home cost? How could inmates who need its ministrations be obtained? How much actual good would it do? How have similar institutions operated elsewhere? Why don't we do something about it?

WHITE CHILDREN IN THE LIVING ROOM COLORED CHILDREN IN THE BASEMENT

Globe 6-2-39

A few days ago, we read a news story in the Atanta Constitution describing the comforts, beauty and cleanliness of the Juvenile Court Rooms, presiding over by Judge Garland Watkins. What struck us most painfully in the picture was that the Negro children were located in the basement of the courthouse. In detailing the many modern conveniences of the rooms for the white waifs, the luxuries of the Judge's quarters; and the recreation facilities for white children, the story abruptly ended by saying, the Negro children are provided quarters in the basement

We are writing this article to call the attention of an honest public conscience, to what extent some public officers carry race prejudice into the discharge of their official duties. It is time the American people should stop race persecution under the guise of Christian democracy. There can be no democracy where a part of delinquent children are kept in a basement while white children enjoy luxuries, and both guilty of the same crime.

The white man's mockery of the Christian religion, and sham democracy are slowly, but effectively undermining our form of government. Negro children in the basement, and white delinquients enjoying luxurious parlors. God does not love ugly read the clipping below:

The courtroom where Judge Garland Watkins presides every morning is oak paneled, spotlessly clean and creates an air of peaceful quietude. The court sessions are not open to the public. This room, together with record and waiting rooms, and Judge Watkins' private office, as well as those of the probation officers occupy the first floor of the building.

HOMELIKE QUARTERS

Bedrooms, recreation rooms and a clinic occupy the second floor. One wing, consisting of four single rooms and two rooms with double-decker beds are quarters for white girls. Similar accommodations on the same floor are for the boys. Negro children are provided with similar quarters in the basement. The basement also houses eating quarters, and in the kitchen a large dark-skinned "cookie" makes meal time a happy time.

No stone has been left unturned to make life as happy as possible for the children who are restrained in court pending their appearance before Judge Watkins. Books, games and radios provide entertainment during their stay there.

—Union-Review.

I should like to know something about what we are doing, or what we propose to do, and what it costs and how it is financed? For if we don't attend to it now we shall surely do it later—maybe $1.50 as against $3.

WELL, WHAT OF IT?

By W. T. ANDERSON

Telegraph 11-26-39

I asked the superintendent of Smithsonia why there was so much larger building for white boys than there was for Negro boys. I expected the song and dance so often given as an excuse, that the whites pay more taxes than Negroes.

But that wasn't it. He replied that the Negro race was intensely loyal to its kind; that when a Negro child was taken to the juvenile home, there was a string of Negro adults applying for permission to take him away to their own homes and bring him up right. And that the white people did not manifest that much interest in their kind.

This is probably due to the long and rough road down which the Negro has more recently come to his civilization, the handicaps and hardships requiring that he stick by his kind for self-protection—this having gone on until it is a second nature.

Macon Ga.

The county commissioners of Bibb recently abandoned convict labor as too expensive, as compared with free labor. It was figured out some time ago that a prisoner costs the taxpayers $3 per day to maintain him, while free labor can be secured for $1.50 per day.

Well, you say, what of it?

Just this: Are we doing all we should to keep these boys and girls out of trouble? It doesn't make any difference whether they are white or colored—the cost to keep them as prisoners is the same.

I know there has been a great deal of agitation about what should be done with them to keep them straight. Formerly there was the water to bring, the garden to work, the wood to cut, the cow to milk, the chickens to feed and care for—and a hundred other duties to keep youngsters busy and make them appreciate the joy of working. But now it is the fashion to get the vegetables at the store, the fuel and water out of pipes in the kitchen, the milk out of a can or off the doorstep, and so on. And the federal government has done everything to discourage people from working except to forbid it outright. They used to put people in jail for loafing. Now they threaten to put them in jail for working——or at least to put those in jail who have any work to give out.

With less and less work permitted, and the old-time occupations gone from the picture for training children, it becomes increasingly important to see that the child has something of value to occupy his time—for the devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.

Let's Put It Over

THE Colored Big Brothers of Chicago are in the midst of a campaign for a $100,000 fund with which they hope to provide a home for Negro boys here in this city. It is not needful that we remind you of the great need for such a home, and the tremendous amount of good that such an institution would be able to render the whole group by providing a place where so many of our neglected youth might be properly cared for and trained. If you are in the least observant, you yourself know how needful it is that some means be provided for the correct training of our youth, and thus safeguard them against the evils of juvenile delinquency. The most paramount thing for us to emphasize, therefore, is the necessity of a concerted effort on the part of us all to put this campaign over.

Success in any undertaking is assured only in concerted and energized effort. We must work together with an unalloyed determination to see to it that success crowns the effort of the committee appointed to carry out this great work. The best way to do this is to be certain that we—each one of us—do our part by contributing to this fund and by urging all our friends to do likewise. We must not leave anything to the other fellow, but carry our share of the burden in this effort. Then, when we shall have done our part, we may check up on the other fellow and urge him to do his, if he has not already done so. And what is more, we should be glad of the opportunity to help in a work that will guarantee a better lot for our youth.

We sometimes think we complain too much, when the thing we should do would be to act more and complain less. We may not be able to provide all the advantages for our boys that the people of other groups provide for theirs; but it is certain that we could do more than has been done, if we decide to work together, and continue our efforts until the task is completed. The present campaign of the Colored Big Brothers is an opportunity for us to show what we can and will do for ourselves and for our own youth. If we put this thing over, we will have demonstrated to the people that we are determined to consider self-help as a duty seriously.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
December 2, 1939

REFORM SCHOOL FOR NEGROES ADVOCATED

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 2—(AP)—The report of a Hinds County grand jury suggesting the legislature establish a reform school for negro delinquents and expressing dismay at the number of juvenile crime cases was before county officials today.

If the legislature fails to act, the grand jury suggested "that legislative authority be secured**** authorizing the city of Jackson and Hinds County to assist in providing funds for the establishment of a small farm where these boys could be sent***and given some education and training."

The jury also recommended more funds be made available for supplies and equipment at the charity hospital and found the main building at the Mississippi deaf school and the class room bulding at the blind institute" in bad states of repair."

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
December 22, 1939

HOME FOR DELINQUENT NEGRO YOUTHS SOUGHT

The Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., is making an effort to secure at the hands of the next Mississippi Legislature a home for the delinquent and incorrigible negro youths of Mississippi. The federation points out that as the state at present provides no place for delinquent youths other than its purely penal institutions, it is endeavoring to establish a creditable home for delinquents.

The federation states that a delinquent home at one time in operation was razed by fire, and that because of depressed conditions it has been difficult to replace it.

Jackson, Miss., News
November 30, 1939

Citizens' Group Studies Location For Negro Farm

The Citizens' committee on negro juvenile delinquency is now studying a site near Forest Hill for the establishment of a corrective farm for local negro youths, Chalmers Alexander, Jr., secretary, announces.

Mr. Alexander explained that the committee had decided upon the "farm home plan" for delinquents. He said the site near Forest Hill had received serious consideration by the committee and that it could be leased for a long period at a nominal sum. If the site is chosen, two negro social workers will be employed to manage the work.

Visiting the site with Mr. Alexander were Dr. Noel Womack, president of the Citizens' committee, and H. M. Bixler, secretary of the local Y. M. C. A.

Jackson, Miss., News
July 19, 1939

NEGRO YOUTH DELINQUENCY PLAN TALKED

Dr. Noel C. Womack was named chairman, and Chalmers Alexander, Jr., secretary, of a permanent organization to study juvenile delinquency among the city's negro youtn at a meeting of both the white and colored citizenry at the municiual auditorium Tuesday moring.

The movement to seek a corrective remedy of the problem was launched in the police court room two weeks ago when over 30 cases of house and store burglaries were solved as six negro youths, ranging in ages from 6 to 12 years, were brought to trial.

Jud Holman presided as chairman of the temporary organization which convened in the city auditorium Tuesday. Twelve youthful negro offenders were brought before the gathering as an exhibition of the serious problem confronting the police department.

Mr. Alexander, who attended a session of the juvenile council earlier in the day, took over the secretarial duties of the permanent organization and explained a possible remedy for the situation.

The juvenile council's plan, he explained, was patterned after a similar one at Mobile, Ala., where the city operated a small farm for negro delinquents. The farm, he said, would be in charge of two negro workers, the first to have absolute charge of the negroes on the premises and the other to act as outside contact agent. Both negro workers, carefully selected from the educated colored citienry, would be efficient in welfare work.

However, he pointed out, to put juvenile council's tentative plan into operation it would be necessary to go before the state legislature and get legislation through to authorize the city to establish such a haven for wayward negro boys.

The city is now without authority to adopt such procedure and if such a home was established the police would be forced to go into chancery court to get an order from Chancellor V. J. Stricker to confine juvenile offenders to the farm.

Before adjourning, the chairman of the organization was authorized to appoint an executive committee of not more than seven members, two of them to come from the colored citizenry, to map out a carefully studied plan and report back at an early meeting with a concrete program for approval of the group.

Jackson, Miss., News
July 23, 1939

FARM THOUGHT SOLUTION FOR NEGRO YOUTHS

Dr. Noel Womack, chairman of the executive board of the Citizens' Committee for Negro Juveniles, urged that an institutional farm be erected for the negro delinquents now in the city jail at a meeting of the committee in the city auditorium Friday afternoon.

Dr. Womack appointed a location committee, with R. L. Ezelle as the chairman, to look into a possible location of the proposed farm. H. M. Bixler, chairman of the personnel and management committee, was requested to consider choice of social workers to manage the institution should it be set up.

Judge W. T. Horton, chairman of the legal committee, said that he would investigate the type of legislative enactment necessary to permit a city magistrate to commit the negro delinquents to the proposed institution.

Representatives of the committee will visit Mobile, Ala., soon to study the corrective institution there, Dr. Womack said.

A general meeting of the Citizens' Committee will be held soon to make a full study of the proposed plan, Dr. Womack explained.

Jackson, Miss., News
October 6, 1939

Home Considered For Delinquent Negroes in City

The executive committee appointed recently to work out a program for negro delinquent negro youths in Jackson, met at the City Auditorium Tuesday evening and considered the acquisition of property on which to build a corrective home and farm.

Dr. Noel Womack, chairman of the committee, presided, and Isidore Lehman, committeeman, reported on two properties now under consideration. Mr. Lehman and Chalmers Alexander, Jr., made an inspection of the properties Wednesday and will make a recommendation to the committee soon.

H. M. Bixler, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., recommended the plan followed by Mobile, Ala. Mobile maintains a small farm and home for delinquent negro youths, and Mr. Bixler said the plan was working successfully.

Attending the executive committee meeting were John Walsh, city safety commissioner; City Judge W. T. Horton, Chalmers Alexander, Jr., Miss Flo Lehman, Isidore Lehman, Dr. Noel C. Womack and R. S. Martin. Negro representatives included Dr. C. L. Barnes, W. L. Mhoon and Professor F. S. Sanders.

Jackson, Miss., News
November 18, 1939

Negro Delinquent Farm Plan To Be Studied Tuesday

Members of the Citizens' Committee on Negro Delinquency will meet Tuesday to discuss immediate steps to be taken in establishing a farm for delinquent negro youth in Jackson and Hinds county, according to Dr. Noel Womack, committee chairman.

At a meeting held this week the committee met with the Juvenile Council, wheich is headed by H. M. Bixler, of the Jackson YMCA, and heard reports on farms for negro delinquents in Mobile, Ala.; Birmingham, Ala., and Houston, Texas.

A. T. Whitten, principal of George school, was appointed by the Juvenile Council to work with the Citizens' Committee in formulating the plan.

GIRLS HOME AT TIPTON

We were pleased to note in the report of the Osborne Association that the Industrial Home for Negro Girls at Tipton, Missouri, managed by Mrs. Ethel Bowles, was given a clean bill so far as management is concerned.

Putting our interpretation upon the rating given the other two institutions managed by white people, the home at Chillicothe for white girls and the one at Boonville for boys, it looks as though the home at Tipton is so far out in the lead until there is no comparison of the management with respect to rehabilitating the inmates.

We noticed in this report the words, "intelligent management," with reference to the home at Tipton. This, we think, speaks volumes for what can be done in an institution of this kind when interest, intelligence and devotion to duty are combined in the persons who administer such affairs.

To say that Mrs. Bowles possesses these attributes is a mere repetition of what the Osborne report has said. We congratulate Mrs. Bowles and her assistants for the fine contribution they are making to society in the performance of their duties at Tipton.

Press Fight On Juvenile Delinquency

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22—Mound City has almost completed its forces for an attack on the large percentage of delinquency among Race children.

The fifth deputy probation officer was announced last Friday by Juvenile Court Judge Michael Scott with the sixth one to be named this week.

The new appointee is Edgar Hagamin, a member of the staff of the St. Louis social security commission since January 1941. Hagamin, who has three children, is a graduate of Sumner high school here and was a student at the University of Chicago.

With six Race deputies, Frank X. Reller, chief probation officer, says that St. Louis probably has one of the most complete staffs of Race officers in the country.

The city will be divided into three divisions with two officers in each. Reller thinks that Race officers working among their own racial group will be better able to solve the problems arising from juvenile delinquency in a more sympathetic and effective manner and stated he was pleased with the effective work done by the three original officers.

Robert Bostic, former Y.M.C.A. worker was appointed to the staff last month.

Marion, N. C. Progress
January 26, 1939

FAMILIES OF NEGRO DELINQUENTS ARE IN LOW INCOME GROUPS

North Carolina spends as much in retraining a negro boy committed to Morrison Training School at Hoffman as the boy's whole family can earn during the months he is being rebuilt from a delinquent offender to a worth-while citizen, according to a study made of families of boys in the institution on June 30, 1938, it has been announced by W. C. Ezell, director of the division of institutions and corrections of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

During fiscal 1938 while it cost $25 a month to give a delinquent negro boy room, clothing, board, medical care, education and supervision at Morrison, at the same time the 142 families represented by the 144 boys had an average monthly income of only $31 with 46 percent of the families earning less than $25 a month to furnish food, shelter and medical care for three or four individuals, the director pointed out.

"It does not seem surprising," Ezell said, "that nearly 47 per cent of the negro boys who appear before North Carolina's juvenile courts are accused of larceny. If to these is added the number accused of breaking and entering, the resulting total is practically 60 per cent of juvenile court offenders charged with offenses against other people's property.

"A more adequate income for the low-earning group and better academic and vocational education facilities for the children of the state, in my opinion would reduce the necessity for such large expenditures for delinquents and prisoners."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 10, 1939

Negro Girls' Institute Gets Strong Support Over State

North Carolina welfare agencies, including the state board of charities and public welfare, are solidly behind a measure drafted by Representative Hatch for establishment of a state institution for delinquent Negro girls, Forsyth Welfare Superintendent A. W. Cline stated today.

The measure, which is expected to be introduced shortly, would provide for an institution similar to Samarcand, corrective establishment for delinquent white girls.

The only institution for delinquent Negro girls in the state is located at Efland. This institution is equipped to care for less than a score of inmates. It is provided for jointly by the Negro woman's clubs of the state and a small appropriation from the state, Superintendent Cline revealed.

Winston-Salem. N. C., Sentinel
March 10, 1939

Delegation Urges Negro Girls' Home

Raleigh.—Strong appeal for favorable action on the original bill introduced by Representative Thornton of Forsyth, and Hatch of Wake, to establish a state home for delinquent Negro girls was made today before the house appropriations committee.

The delegation appearing in behalf of establishment of the home was headed by Mrs. W. T. Bost, state commissioner of public welfare and charities. W. C. Ezell, director of correctional institutions for the state highways and public works commission, and Bishop Edwin A. Penick, chairman of the interracial commission. Also appearing were Dr. W. B. Sanders, University of North Carolina professor; Mrs. W. B. Waddill, representing the North Carolina Conference on Social Service; and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, of Sedalia, president of Palmer Memorial Institute.

Price Absent

Need of the home as seen by progressive Negroes of North Carolina was emphasized by Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, of Winston-Salem, consultant for the Negro Woman's division of the WPA, and Mrs. Minnie S. Pearson, of Durham, president of the State Federation of Negro Woman's Clubs.

The supporters of the bill had expected Hoseah Price, leading Winston-Salem Negro attorney to attend, but he did not arrive in time for the hearing.

Speakers pointed to the need of a correctional institution of this type. Although the hearing was on the original bill, the committee also has before it a substitute bill calling for appointment of a commission to study the matter and report back to the legislature. The substitute was worked out to avoid having to consider an appropriation.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 1, 1939

Denial of Refuge For Delinquent Negro Girls.

To The Observer:

The Senate Calendar Committee of the State of North Carolina reported unfavorably on bills to establish an institution for delinquent negro girls. To our minds and to the mind of any fair minded citizen this is certainly a grave injustice to a large portion of the population of North Carolina.

Can it be that there are no negro delinquent girls in North Carolina? Does it mean that the state is not interested in saving those negro girls who have a tendency to go astray? Or does it mean that this committee is not representing the will and serving the interest of the people of North Carolina? As shameful as it is, it must be admitted that one of these questions must be answered in the affirmative. It is certainly unworthy of the state of North Carolina in this present day to oppose the establishment of an institution whose purpose it would be to reclaim and rehabilitate the lives of those young women whose feet have strayed from the paths of rectitude. Do the people of North Carolina oppose the erection of an institution, at public expense, which will give re-direction, council, and advice along lines of character-building, thrift, and citizenship? Does not the taxpayers' money of the state support one for white delinquent girls?

C. E. BOULWARE.

Concord.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
July 16, 1939

Blackwell Will Present Need For Delinquent Negro Girls' Detention Home to Aldermen

Hopes City and County Will Act Jointly in Solving Problem

T. W. BLACKWELL

The urgent need for a detention home for delinquent Negro girls will soon be called to the attention of the city council in the hope the city and county may take joint action for solution of the problem, Thomas W. Blackwell, chairman of the police committee of the board of aldermen, said last night.

The type of institution desired and needed would be similar to that already operated here for delinquent Negro boys, Blackwell said.

Year by year the delinquency problem among teen-age Negro girls has increased until it has become one of the most serious concerns of the city welfare department.

The last legislature closed the limited facilities that were operated at Efland for detention and corrective training of delinquent Negro girls, leaving no place in Winston-Salem, Forsyth county or the entire state to which local "problem" Negro girls can be sent. Even while the Efland institution was in operation there was room for only a fraction of the girls "eligible."

Meantime, Morrison Training School, located at Hoffman, is admittedly doing excellent work for delinquent Negro boys, although lacking in sufficient facilities to accommodate more than a small fraction of the number who should be placed there. The waiting list is reported to be as large as that awaiting admission to the most exclusive private schools of the country. Winston-Salem does not have a single boy in training there at present.

Blackwell said that he was of the opinion the Winston-Salem and Forsyth county delinquency among Negro girls could best be solved by the combined efforts of the city and county.

He has been greatly impressed with results obtained at the detention home for Negro boys, operated in Southside. This home has a capacity of about 40 boys and the enrolment is usually between 30 and 35. Twenty-three boys are enrolled at present. The average age is about 13 years.

The home has been in operation five and one-half years. Karl W. Davis, city welfare officer, said last night the home was one of the greatest safeguards for the morals of Negro boys the city could possibly sponsor.

This is true of both, the boys who are enrolled and those who are on the outside. If the leaders in community mischief are detected and placed in the home—a home which a Christian influence and firm but friendly discipline—their mischievous activities are stopped and they are guided away from such a type of chief. Meanwhile, the boys whom they would be influencing on the outside, are going along, the chances are, under a more wholesome leadership. Such, at least, is the view of the welfare officer.

"And a fine feature is that the home is more than self-sustaining," the welfare officer said. He meant by this that the boys grow vegetables and other food crops on the 17 acres of land that is used, supplying their own "larder" as well as the meals for the city jail. Where the city once had to pay a minimum of 25 cents a meal for food served to inmates of the jail, it gets the food at no cost from the gardens and kitchen at the detention home.

The need for the proposed home has been most acute in the past three or four years, Blackwell said. So great has it become, he said, it is an urgent necessity that something be done in order that conditions just a few years hence shall not become intolerable. He intimated he would seek aldermanic action at one of the next two or three meetings.

Winston-Salem. N. C., Sentinel
October 22. 1939

Delinquent Negro Children Given Needed Care, Advice By City Probation Officer

Delinquent Negro children are being greatly helped by the colored probation officer. Last month 33 dependents and eight delinquents were handled. Mrs. Wilson has charge of delinquent girls and of dependents.

When these children are brought to her office, they are examined in the health center for diseases. Diseases of all sorts and physical defects are attempted to be corrected. If the children need clothing, Mrs. Wilson goes out and buys what they need. The policy is then to try to place the child in some desirable home. Since the Efland Home closed the only salvation now is detention. Probation is effective, stated Mrs. Wilson, where the co-operation of the parents is gotten.

She takes far more pains in dealing with a dependent child than a delinquent. The dependent child, as defined by the state, is a homeless, destitute, abandoned or neglected child. When foster homes cannot be found the children are sent to the Memorial Industrial School if there is ro The first step is to try to place the child in the home of a relative.

Placing Children

The trend is to place the child in a home if possible so as not to institutionalize any of them. Many people apply for children. These applications are filed and later the homes are investigated. Some of the questions asked applicants are their occupations, the number rooms in their homes, religion, when and where married, distance from home to school, and type of child desired. If these questions are answered favorably, and if references reveal that the home is a suitable one, the children are placed in these homes. Through this avenue many a dependent child has found a good home.

Under dependent children also come cases of disputed custody. These cases require thorough investigation due to the fact that little children are unable to tell sometimes who they would rather live with, mother or father, as case may be and very often grandparents. A careful investigation has to be made of both parents in order to determine who is most fit to have the custody of the child.

The turning of the old Newsboy's Home, 514 West Ninth Street, into a Boy's Club as the first step in an "organized war" on juvenile delinquency, was made here last week by a representative body of white business men: Its success is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Nothing is more needed than real efforts to check the youthful crime wave, that is as tragic as deplorable. We have often dwelt upon the necessity for remedial action to eliminate racial ills, but alas, "Pharoah would not heed." What a pity that in these enlightened days, white citizens have had to blaze the way, that we should know far better than they. Dabney.

Clipped from Cleveland Call & Post 6-22-39
Cleveland, Ohio

Minister Urges Cooperation Of Citizens In Campaign To Curb Juvenile Delinquency

Rev. Arthur E. Rankin Appeals For Aid Of Community Center's $5,000 City-Wide Baby Contest

Inquirer

"The high juvenile delinquency rate in North Philadelphia must be decreased at all costs," Rev. Arthur E. Rankin, pastor of McDowell Memorial Church, 21st street and Columbia avenue, told a group of civic and social leaders, last Thursday night.

2-2-39

"Therefore," the clergyman continued, "Negro citizens in all sections of Philadelphia must cooperate in the many civic movements toward that end."

Philadelphia,

Rev. Mr. Rankin was speaking at a meeting of the executive committee of the McDowell Community Center $5,000 Campaign at the home of Mrs. Virgil Trent Spaulding, general chairman, 2041 Master street, when he made that plea.

The campaign is being conducted in the form of a city-wide Baby Contest, and all funds raised wil lbe used for the purchase of new equipment, books, mechanical appliances and athletic uniforms.

McDowell Community Center, 21st street and Columbia avenue, is sponsored by the McDowell Community Church. Dr. John K. Rice, dentist and president of the North Philadelphia Civic Club, is chairman of the committee in charge; William Guy Rodgers, supervisor of athletics, and Miss Frances E. Rankin is head worker.

Other speakers at the Thursday night meeting were Charles A. Ealy, J. R. Saxon, W. A. Tooks, Dr. Rice, S. M. Duff, Theodore O. Spaulding, Frank Gilcrest, J. J. Baker, T. C. Mitchell, J. W. Franklin, Mrs. Spaulding and Miss Mary Oakley.

All babies under three years of age are eligible for the contest. Prizes will be awarded to each contestant who turns in at least $10. The 24 contesants having the highest number of votes will win the following prizes: First $50; second $35; third, $25; fourth, $15; fifth to 14th, $5 each, and 14th to 24th, $2.50 each.

To date over 125 babies have been entered into the contest by supervisors in Philadelphia and suburban districts. Entrance blanks are available at the Center, or may be secured from one supervisor, or fron Mrs. Spaulding

Columbia S C State
March 23, 1939

IDEA IS NOT COPYRIGHTED!

Down at Aiken a churchwoman of of good will and intelligence is doing as private citize a job of social salvage for her community tha deserves publicity which may rouse others t like service. The Piedmont Churchman say that Mrs. Frank Henderson, with co-operatio of magistrate and police chief, began the ex periment of an unofficial parole system. Eac of 17 Negro boys, "first offenders," who other wise would have been sent to the state reforma tory for Negro boys ("where the crowded con ditions are deplorable"), has been placed un der the care and guidance of a Negro man chosen by his congregation, who will do al that he can to help the boy to develop into a good citizen and a credit to his race; rathe than allowing him through neglect and indif ference to develop into a criminal. "Mrs. Hen derson has been asked to launch a similar plan for the white youth of Aiken." That's practi cal Christian sociology effectively at work!

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 11, 1939

TIPTON, UPSHAW VISIT NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL

B. Cortez Tipton, of the Bonny Oaks Industrial school, and T. D. Upshaw, Jr., principal of Booker T. Washington High school, were members of a colored teachers' committee which visited the Negro detention school at Pikeville last week-end.

The committee was formed by Upshaw, who is also president of the Colored State Teachers' association which, as its major project, is aiding authorities to better conditions at the $62,000 plant.

Others who went to Pikeville were Prof. J. Herman Daves, head of the department of sociology of Knoxville college and TVA personnel training director for Negroes; Charles Cansler, Knoxville Junior High school principal, and Dr. D. W. Liston, dean of Knoxville college. Their report will be made public as soon as it is compiled, Upshaw said yesterday.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY- 1939

WEST VIRGINIA

Jailed In Penny Theft

Denied release 4-13-39

For more than a week 16-year-old Clayton Parson of Huntington, W. Va., has been a picture of utter dejection while he awaits grand jury action on charges that he broke open a child's bank from which he took a penny. The youth is an honor student at Huntington's Douglass High School.